

REMARKS

Entry of this Amendment, and Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application, are respectfully requested. Claims 1-40 are pending in the application.

The specification has been amended to correct a typographical error.

Claims 1, 11, 12, 18, 19, 29, 30, and 40 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 in view of US Patent No. 6,631,181 to Bates et al. and US Patent No. 6,545, 589 to Fuller. This rejection is respectfully traversed. The arguments submitted June 13, 2005 are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference. The following comments elaborate on the Examiner's comments in the Final Action.

The Rejection Fails to Address The Claimed Attempted Access from Multiple Servers by the Server Initiating the Messaging Session

Applicant strenuously traverses the Examiner's mischaracterization of Applicant's arguments and the Examiner's blatant disregard for the explicit claim language. In particular, the Examiner *explicitly concedes* that "the directory server is separate from a messaging server", but then asserts that "the terminology 'an alternate source' is not present in the claim" based on Applicant's statement that the hypothetical combination does not disclose "retrieving an alternate announcement from an alternate source (e.g., *the directory server*) based on the determined unavailability of a stored subscriber announcement from a first source (e.g., *the messaging server*), as claimed."

The Examiner's disingenuous argument that "the terminology 'an alternate source' is not present in the claim" demonstrates that the Examiner is disregarding the explicit claim limitations that a server is initiating a messaging session by accessing other servers: the server performs the operations of "retrieving *from the directory server* an audible subscriber identifier ... based on *the determined unavailability of the subscriber announcement*", where antecedent basis for "the determined unavailability" is specified as "determining an unavailability of the subscriber announcement for the messaging session *from the messaging server*". Further, the Examiner's argument demonstrates a disregard for the claimed feature that an "*alternate*

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subscriber announcement including the audible subscriber identifier [retrieved from the directory server]” is played for the messaging session.

Consequently, the explicit claim language requires that the claimed server retrieve the audible subscriber identifier *from the directory server* to enable playing the *alternate subscriber announcement*, based on the determined unavailability of the subscriber announcement *from the messaging server*. This operation inherently results in the claimed server accessing the directory server *as an alternate source* for announcement information (i.e., the audible subscriber identifier) to enable playing the alternate subscriber announcement based on the determined unavailability of the subscriber announcement. In fact, page 40 of Webster’s New World Dictionary (3d College Ed., 1994) (attached as EXHIBIT A) defines “alternate” as “being one of two or more choices; alternative”, citing the example of “a person standing by to take the place of another if necessary; substitute.”

Hence, the explicit claim language renders the claimed directory server inherently as an “alternate source” for a subscriber announcement. As stated in MPEP § 2141.02 on page 126:

In determining whether the invention as a whole would have been obvious ... we must first delineate the invention as a whole. In delineating the invention as a whole, we look not only to the subject matter which is literally recited in the claim in question ... but also to those properties of the subject matter which are inherent in the subject matter and are disclosed in the specification.”

(Quoting In re Antonie, 559 F.2d 618, 620, 195 USPQ 6, 8 (CCPA 1977) (emphasis added)).

Further, the Final Action still fails to demonstrate that the hypothetical combination discloses or suggests *a server that initiates a messaging session based on*: (1) attempting retrieval of *a subscriber announcement* from a messaging server; (2) retrieving an audible subscriber identifier from a directory server, that *stores* subscriber profile information that includes a stored audible subscriber identifier (as a data file having a second size substantially smaller than the first size), based on *a determined unavailability* of the subscriber announcement *stored in the messaging server*.

As demonstrated below, the Final Action fails to provide any teaching or motivation whatsoever in the applied prior art for a server to attempt access of **multiple servers** for a messaging session. Rather, each of the applied references, as well as the hypothetical combination, teach implementing all messaging operations (including call processing, announcement message storage, etc.) in a single server.

Bates teaches a single voice messaging system (VMS) 10 having a processor 12 that controls a disk memory 30: the disk memory 30 is used to store all greeting announcements or a given subscriber:

VMS 10 is a processor-controlled unit operating under stored-program control. Each VMS 10 includes a processor 12 which executes programs from memory 20. ...

In addition, processor 12 controls a disk memory 30 that implements mailboxes A-N of subscribers served by VMS 10. ***Disk memory 30 also stores multiple greeting announcements for each of mailboxes A-N that can selectively be retrieved and played out to subscribers and callers according to caller ID.*** In particular, in the present invention, a subscriber may specify which greeting announcement from, for example, greeting announcements A1-A10 should begin to play to the caller prior to access to mailbox A. Preferably, each subscriber utilizes a single mailbox from among mailboxes A-N, however, a single subscriber may also utilize multiple mailboxes from among mailboxes A-N.

[TABLE 1 Omitted]

(Col. 4, lines 12-30).

A subscriber is preferably enabled to record the multiple greeting announcements as depicted in Table 1 and assign each of the multiple greeting announcements to caller IDs.

(Col. 4, line 66 to col. 5, line 1).

Hence, Bates et al. teaches that a single VMS 10 stores all necessary components (including subscriber profiles 12 and greetings 30), where all announcements are stored within the single VMS 10. Bates et al. simply provides a list of greeting announcements (see, e.g.,

Table 1 in col. 4) that can be used based on an association between caller ID data of an incoming call with one of the greeting announcements.

Fuller et al. also discloses use of a single call processing facility (CPF) 100 that includes both a call processor 435, and a disk 505 that includes all subscriber master records 700, each subscriber master record storing all available greetings for a subscriber (see Figs. 5, 7, col. 18, lines 7-12; col. 19, line 62 to col. 20, lines 1-2 and 19-23). As described previously, Fuller et al. provides no reference whatsoever to unavailability of a stored message, as claimed. Rather, Fuller et al. simply describes that a standard greeting type 704 is retrieved by the call processor 435 from a subscriber master record 700 stored in the disk 505 of Figure 5: if the standard greeting type is "stock", a stock generic reading is played by the call processor 435 to the caller; if the standard greeting type is "drop-in", then the subscriber's prerecorded drop-in name is retrieved from the disk 505 by the call processor 435 (column 25, lines 52-65).

Hence, Fuller et al. also teaches that all messaging operations are implemented in a single facility, namely the CPF 100, where the call processor 435 is implemented as a conventional Model D41B Dialogic apparatus.

Hence, both Bates et al. and Fuller et al. implement all messaging operations, including call processing operations, greeting storage, etc., in a single device (e.g., VMS 10 of Bates et al., CPF 100 of Fuller et al.). Bates and Fuller illustrate alternative implementations of the same messaging system: a single voice messaging system (e.g., VMS 10 of Bates et al., CPF 100 of Fuller et al.) that includes **both** the call processor (12 of Bates et al., 435 of Fuller et al.), and a **disk that stores all the subscriber greetings** (30 of Bates et al., 505 of Fuller et al.).

One skilled in the art would conclude that Bates et al. and Fuller et al. each teach implementing a voice messaging system in a single device (VMS 10 or CPF 100), where the single device has both the call processor (12 of Bates et al., 435 of Fuller et al.) and the disk (30 of Bates et al., 505 of Fuller et al.) that stores all the subscriber greetings. Hence, one skilled in the art would continue to use a single device as a voice messaging system, consistent with the teachings of Bates et al. and Fuller et al, and would not add a separate server because the enclosed disk 30, 505 already stores all the necessary greetings.

Consequently, the hypothetical combination would disclose no more than a single device that includes a call processor and a disk that stores all subscriber greetings, including an audible subscriber identifier as a default greeting.

As apparent from the foregoing, there is absolutely no evidence of any motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Bates et al., let alone the above-identified hypothetical combination, to implement a messaging session by a server attempting to access not just one remote server (i.e., the messaging server), but also a second server (i.e., the directory server). “The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.” In re Fritch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In re Mills, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

In fact, the only motivation addressed by the Official Actions is for “retrieving an audible subscriber identifier to play with the default greeting”:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art ... to modify the system of Bates by ***adding the ability to retrieve an audible subscriber identifier as provided by Fuller***. Here the combination satisfies the need for a messaging system that automatically plays a particular preprogrammed greeting message to a particular caller.

(Office Action mailed March 15, 2005, para. 10, page 3).

Hence, the §103 rejection is legally inadequate because it fails to demonstrate that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to modify the integrated voice messaging systems of Bates and Fuller (each disclosing that the disk containing all subscriber announcements is within the same device having the call processor) to provide a multiple-server messaging system, as claimed.

Consequently, the hypothetical combination of Bates et al. and Fuller et al. would disclose or suggest no more than a single device functioning as a voice mail system and including a call processor and a disk configured for storage of all subscriber announcements ***at a single location*** (i.e., on the disk within the voice mail system), where one of the subscriber announcements may consist of the subscriber's pre-recorded drop-in name.

Applicant traverses the Examiner's assertion that the disclosed disks 30, 505 teach the claimed **servers**: "For further clarification of Fuller's disk as *representation of a directory server*, the applicant is directed to Fuller, column 19, line 62 through column 20, line 6." The Examiner's assertion that a disk teaches a server as claimed is without foundation and unreasonable: a server is a server and a disk is a disk. There is no evidence whatsoever that one skilled in the art would conclude that the disclosed disks 30, 505 should be implemented as servers, as claimed.

Consequently, if for some reason the disk memory 30, 505 was no longer available or accessible, than the system of the hypothetical combination would be ***no longer be able to present any greeting to for an incoming call***. This potential problem is *precisely* the problem that is addressed by the inventors, namely that a messaging server that is rendered inoperable (see page 4, lines 2-15 of the specification). As such, the claims specify the distinct structure of a server that attempts retrieval from a messaging server, and based on the determined unavailability, retrieves the audible subscriber identifier from the directory server to enable playing an alternate subscriber announcement including the audible subscriber identifier.

For these reasons alone the §103 rejection of claims 1, 12, 19, and 30 should be withdrawn.

The Examiner's Interpretation of "Unavailability" is Unreasonable

The Examiner's argument in paragraph 12 on pages 4-5 that "unavailability" reads on "not being designated for the call" demonstrates a deliberate disregard of the claimed feature by the server initiating the messaging session of "determining an unavailability of the subscriber announcement ... ***from the messaging server***." The specification demonstrates that the term "unavailability" must be construed in the context of the unavailability of the ***messaging server***:

The application server includes a fault tolerant routine for initiating a messaging session, enabling playing of the subscriber's spoken name during the messaging session based on a determined ***unavailability of the messaging server***.

(Page 4, lines 18-21).

As described below, the subscriber profile directory 22 is configured for storing, for each subscriber, subscriber profile information 24 that includes an alternate subscriber announcement 26 for use *[if] the subscriber announcements 20 stored in the messaging server 16 are unavailable*.

(Page 6, line 27 to page 7, line 2).

As previously described, problems may be encountered if the stored subscriber announcements 20 *cannot be retrieved* for the messaging application 40 by the IMAP API 44, *for example if the IMAP messaging server is unavailable*.

(Page 8, lines 8-10).

According to the disclosed embodiment, messaging services can be maintained, enabling the initiation of messaging sessions for recording messages, *even though a messaging server configured for storing subscriber announcements and stored messages is unavailable*.

(Page 10, lines 8-10).

In fact, the Title of the Invention *explicitly specifies* that the unavailability is based on the unavailability of the *messaging server*: “MESSAGING SYSTEM CONFIGURED FOR SELECTIVELY ACCESSING SUBSCRIBER SPOKEN NAME FROM A DIRECTORY SERVER **BASED ON DETERMINED UNAVAILABILITY OF MESSAGING SERVER**”.

Hence, the specification explicitly describes that the claimed unavailability relates to the inability by the server of accessing a stored subscriber announcement from the messaging server. Any other interpretation (e.g., the Examiner’s suggestion that “unavailability” includes the logical determination whether the subscriber announcement *should* be used) would be inconsistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach, and hence would be unreasonable. Cf. In re Cortright, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Hence, “claims are not to be read in a vacuum, and limitations therein are to be interpreted *in light of the specification* in giving them their ‘broadest reasonable interpretation.’” MPEP § 2111.01 at

2100-37 (Rev. 1, Feb. 2000) (quoting In re Marosi, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir. 1983)(emphasis in original)).

Further, the Examiner's reference to "not being designated" in Bates et al. is not an attribute of "unavailability", because the data is, in fact accessible, and therefore, "available". Bates et al. assumes that all stored announcements are always available within a disk memory 30, and that the determined lack of an association between a received caller ID and one of the personalized greetings results in the playing of the default greeting stored at the same location 30. Bates et al. teaches that all of the greetings (including the default greeting) utilized by a subscriber are stored in the same disk memory 30 of Figure 1 (column 4, lines 21-30). Hence, the data of Bates et al. is selected due to logic that specifies that a given announcement is not appropriate given the logical parameters that assign certain announcements to certain conditions.

Consequently, none of the applied references, singly or in combination, teach or suggest the attribute of "unavailability", as claimed.

For these and other reasons, this §103 rejection of the independent claims should be withdrawn.

It is believed claims 2-11, 13-18, 20-29, and 31-40 are allowable in view of their respective dependencies from independent claims 1, 12, 19, and 30, described above.

In view of the above, it is believed this application is in condition for allowance, and such a Notice is respectfully solicited.

To the extent necessary, Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including any missing or insufficient fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a), to Deposit Account No. 50-1130, under Order No. 95-461, and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,



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letters of a language, arranged in a traditional order 2 a system of characters, signs, or symbols used to indicate letters or speech sounds 3 the first elements or principles, as of a branch of knowledge

alpha-beta-cal (al'fə bet'i kəl) *adj.* 1 of or using an alphabet 2 arranged in the regular order of the alphabet Also **alpha-beta'ic** — **alpha-beta'ically** *adv.*

alpha-beta-ize (al'fə bə tiz') *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing 1 to arrange in alphabetical order 2 to express by or provide with an alphabet — **alpha-beta'ization** (-bet'i zā'shən) *n.* — **alpha-beta-iz'er** *n.*

alphabet soup 1 a soup containing pasta in the shape of letters 2 [Slang] a jumble of initials, as of government agencies or other organizations

Alpha Bo-ō-tis (al'fə bō ō'tis) *Astron.* ARCTURUS

Alpha Canis Ma-jō-ris (kā'nīs mā jōr'is) *Astron.* SIRIUS

Alpha Canis Mi-nō-ris (mā nōr'is) *Astron.* PROCYON

Alpha Ca-ri-nae (kā ri'nē) *Astron.* CANOPUS

alpha cells 1 cells in the anterior pituitary that contain acidophilic granules 2 cells in the pancreas which produce glucagon

Alpha Cen-tau-ri (sen tō'ri) the brightest star in the constellation Centaurus, with a magnitude of -0.27: it is the nearest of the stars that are visible to the naked eye, except for the Sun

Alpha Cyg-ni (sig'ni) *Astron.* DENEK

Alpha Erida-ni (ē rid'ə ni') *Astron.* ACHERNAR

alpha-fe-to-pro-te-in (al'fə fēt'ō prō'tēn', -tē in) *n.* [ALPHA + FETO- (var. of FETI-) + PROTEIN] a protein in the blood of a normal fetus, occasionally reappearing in an adult, where its presence indicates the possibility of disease or, in a pregnant woman, of fetal malformations

Alpha Gem-i-no-rum (jem'ə nōr'am) *Astron.* CASTOR

alpha iron a soft, crystalline, allotropic form of iron stable below 912°C: it changes from being magnetic to being paramagnetic at 768°C

Alpha Lejō-nis (lē ō'nīs) *Astron.* REGULUS

Alpha Ly-rae (li'rē) *Astron.* VEGA

alpha-nu-mer-ic (al'fə nōō mer'ik, -nyōō-) *adj.* [ALPHA(BET) + NUMERIC(AL)] having or using both alphabetical and numerical symbols

Alpha Oriō-nis (ō ri'ō nis) *Astron.* BETELGEUSE

alpha particle a positively charged particle given off by certain radioactive substances: it consists of two protons and two neutrons (a helium nucleus), and is converted into an atom of helium by the acquisition of two electrons

Alpha Pis-cis Aus-tri-ni (pis'is ōs tri'nī, pi'sis-) *Astron.* FOMALHAUT

alpha ray a stream of alpha particles, less penetrating than a beta ray

Alpha Scor-pi-ii (skōr'pē i') *Astron.* ANTARES

Alpha Tau-ri (tō'ri) *Astron.* ALDEBARAN

Alpha Ur-sae Mi-nō-ris (ur'sē mā nōr'is, oor'-) *Astron.* POLARIS

Alpha Vir-gi-nis (vir'jē nis, vir'-) *Astron.* SPICA

alpha wave any of the electrical waves from the parietal and occipital regions of the brain, having frequencies from 8 to 13 hertz: a sign of relaxation, since they indicate a lack of sensory stimulation in a conscious person Also **alpha rhythm**

Al-phaeus (al fē'as) [L < Gr *Alpheios*] *Gr. Myth.* a river god who pursues Arethusa until she is changed into a stream by Artemis

Al-phon-so (al fān'zō, -sō) [Sp *Alfonso* < Gmc **Athalfuns* < **athal*; akin to OHG *adal*, nobility + *funs*, ready] a masculine name

alp-horn (alp'hörn') *n.* a curved, wooden, powerful-sounding horn, from five to twelve or more feet long, used by Swiss Alpine herdsmen for signaling: it is sometimes used in orchestral scores Also **alpen-horn** (al'pən hōrn')

al-pho-sis (al fō'sis) *n.* [ModL < Gr *alpos*, dull-white leprosy; akin to L *albus*, white: see ELF] LEUKODERMA

Al-pine (al'pin', -pin) *adj.* [L *alpinus* < *Alpes*, the Alps] 1 of the Alps or their inhabitants 2 [a-] a) of or like high mountains b) growing in high altitudes above the timberline 3 [sometimes a-] designating or having to do with downhill or slalom skiing: cf. NORDIC 4 designating or of a physical type of the Caucasoid peoples exemplified by the broad-headed, brown-haired, medium-statured people of the Alps: see also MEDITERRANEAN, NORDIC

al-pin-ist (al'pin ist) *n.* [also A-] a mountain climber

Alps (alps) mountain system in SC Europe extending from S France through Switzerland, Italy, SW Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina into Yugoslavia: highest peak, Mont Blanc

al-ready (ōl red'ē) *adv.* 1 by or before the given or implied time 2 even now or even then [he was already two days late] Also used colloquially at the end of a phrase to express impatience [that's enough already!]

al-right (ōl rit') *adv.* *var. sp. of ALL RIGHT*: a disputed usage

Al-sace (al sās', -sas'; al'sas'; Fr *al zās'*) 1 historical region of NE

ML *Alsatia*] of Alsace, its people, or their language or culture — *n.* 1 a native or inhabitant of Alsace 2 the German dialect spoken in Alsace, France 3 *Brit. name for GERMAN SHEPHERD*

al-sike (al'sik', -sik') *n.* [after *Alsike*, town in Sweden] a European clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) with white or pinkish flowers, grown for fodder Also **alsike clover**

also (ōl'sō) *adv.* [ME *al so*, al *swo* < OE *eallswa* < *eall*, ALL + *swo*, so] in addition; likewise; too; besides: sometimes used with conjunctive force as an equivalent of *and*

al-so-ran (-ran') *n.* 1 a horse that fails to finish first, second, or third in a race 2 [Colloq.] any loser in any competition

alt (alt) *adj.* [It *alto* < L *altus*, high: see ALTITUDE] *Music* high in pitch — *n.* 1 the first octave above the treble staff 2 a tone in this octave

alt abbrev. 1 alteration 2 alternate 3 alternative 4 alternator 5 altitude 6 alto

Alta Alberta (Canada)

Al-ta-de-na (al'tā dē'nā) [L *alta*, fem. of *altus*, high + (PASA) DENA, which is at a lower elevation] suburb of Los Angeles, adjacent to Pasadena: pop. 41,000

Alt-tajic (al tā'ik) *adj.* 1 of the Altai Mountains or the people living there 2 designating or of a family of languages including Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungusic — *n.* this family of languages

Alt-tai (or **Altay**) **Mountains** (al'ti, al ti') mountain system of central Asia, extending from E Kazakhstan & SC Russia into NW China and W Mongolian People's Republic: highest peak, c. 15,000 ft. (4,572 m)

Alt-tajir (al tā'ir) [Ar *al-tā'ir*, the bird < *ṭara*, to fly] the brightest star in the constellation Aquila, with a magnitude of 0.77: see SUMMER TRIANGLE

Alt-ta-mi-ra (āl'tā mē'rā) complex of caves in N Spain, near Santander, containing paleolithic drawings

alt-ar (ōl'tar) *n.* [ME *alter* < OE *altare* & OFr *alter*; both < L *altare*, high altar < *altus*, high: see ALTITUDE] 1 a place, esp. a raised platform, where sacrifices or offerings are made to a god, an ancestor, etc. 2 a table, stand, etc. used for sacred purposes in a place of worship, as the Communion table in Christian churches — **lead to the altar** to marry

altar boy a boy or man who acts as a server, esp. at Mass, but who has not been officially appointed or delegated to the ministry of acolyte

altar-piece (-pēs') *n.* an ornamental carving, painting, etc. above and behind an altar

alt-az-i-muth (alt'az'ə məth) *n.* [ALT(ITUDE) + AZIMUTH] an instrument or a telescope mounting that moves on a horizontal and a vertical axis, used to measure the altitude and azimuth of a star, planet, etc.

Alt-dorf (ält'dōrf) town in Switzerland near Lake Lucerne: pop. 8,000: scene of legendary exploits of William Tell

alter (ōl'tar) *vt.* [ME *alteren* < ML *alterare* < L *alter*, other < IE **al-* (see ELSE) + *-tero-*, compar. suffix] 1 to make different in details but not in substance; modify 2 to sew parts of (a garment) for a better fit 3 to castrate or spay — *vi.* to become different; change; vary — **SYN.** CHANGE — **al'ter-able** *adj.*

al-ter-a-tion (ōl'tar ā'shən) *n.* 1 an altering or being altered 2 the result of this; change

al-ter-a-tive (ōl'tar ā'tiv, -tar ə tiv) *adj.* [ME & OFr *alteratif* < ML *alterativus*: see ALTER] 1 causing or tending to cause alteration 2 *Med.* gradually restoring to health: formerly said of certain drugs or treatments

alter-cate (ōl'tar kāt') *vi.* -cat'ed, -cat'ing [L < L *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, to dispute < *alter*, other: see ALTER] to argue angrily; quarrel

al-ter-ca-tion (ōl'tar kā'shən) *n.* [L *altercatio*] an angry or heated argument — **SYN.** QUARREL

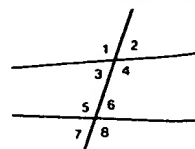
al-ter-el-go (ōl'tar, al'-) [L, lit., other I] 1 another aspect of oneself 2 a very close friend or constant companion

al-ter-i-dem (al'tar i'dem') [L] [L] another of the same kind; second self

al-ter-nant (ōl'tar nant, al'-) *adj.* alternating — *n.* *Linguist.* any of the variant forms of an alternation, as an allophone or allomorph

al-ter-nate (ōl'tar nit, al'; also ōl'tar-, al'; for *v.* ōl'tar nāt-, al'-) *adj.* [L *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns < *alternus*, one after the other < *alter*, other: see ALTER] 1 occurring by turns; succeeding each other; one and then the other [alternate stripes of blue and white] 2 every other; every second [to report on alternate Tuesdays] 3 being one of two or more choices; alternative 4 *Bot.* a) growing along the stem singly at different intervals, first on one side then the other, etc. b) placed at intervals between other parts, as in a flower — *n.* a person standing by to take the place of another if necessary; substitute — **vt.** -nat'ed, -nat'-ing 1 to do or use by turns 2 to make happen or arrange by turns — *vi.* 1 to act, happen, etc. by turns; follow successively [good times alternate with bad] 2 to take turns 3 to exchange places, etc. regularly 4 *Elec.* to reverse direction periodically: said of a current — **SYN.** INTERMITTENT — **al'ter-nately** *adv.*

alternate angles *Geom.* a pair of nonadjacent angles, one on each side of a transversal



ALTERNATE ANGLES
3 & 6, 4 & 5 are alternate

rence, position a variant of a **alternation of** body forms in relation between a duces asexually **al-ter-na-tive** (i NATE: 1 prov than two thing tion, enterpris or nontradition between two of the things to l there an **alter.** *adv.*

al-ter-na-tor (ōl producing alter

al-thea or **al-th** wild mallows: l

genus (*Althaea* with tall spikes

Al-thea (al the': to heal: for IE

alt-horn (al'thōr ments, esp. the

al-though (ōl th the fact that; g

alti- (al'tā, -ti) g **alti-graph** (al'tā

altitude autom:

alt-im-eter (al t instrument for the sea or grou

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alti-plano (al'ti plano, a plain

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COUNTERTENOR

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Pa.: pop. 52,000

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alto-rilievo (āl't

ALTO-RELIEVO

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al-tru-ism (al'trō or to others < l

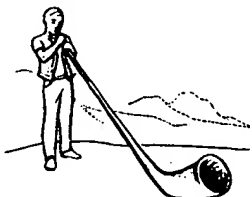
the welfare of

general welfare

actions: opposit

al-tru-is-tic (al'tr — **SYN.** PHILANT

ALU (āl'p'vā'n) *n.*



SWISS ALPHORN